MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1880.

Amusements To-day,

Abber's Park Theatre-Laws Tongit. rean Institute Exemples Dijou Ope o House—Dreams. Booth's Theotre—Firster of Pensace. Grand Opera House—The Seni of an Activia Baverly's Theotre—Carmin. Baverly's Fifth Avenue Theatre-An American Cirl. Boster & Binl's Concert Half-Concert Indian Square Theatre-Burt Kirks Betrapolitan Concert Mali, Brashway, 1th ac., and state Mblo's Gorden-Around the World in Righty Days. Bew York Aquardum—Chines of Normandy.

San Francisco Minatesh—Browlway and Estivat.

Standard Theatre-La Fille du Tambour Major. Phrates Comique—Mulitras Guard Picula. Union Square Theatre—Sultan of Mocha, Windows Thentes Christia Johnston

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Sept. 18, 1880, was:

Total for the week.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful sozilary by all who are carneatly working for the re-form of the National Government. Throughout the Pres Montial canvass of 1880 Tur. Son will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be-Beving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Harcocca and Excuss, the nominees of the National Republican

Congress districts as may give the best promise of keep-ng the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri-sery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we commend the circulation of Tue Weekly Sun.

In order that they may must efficiently cooperate with
so we will send Tue Weekly Sun to clubs, or single sub-

Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the

kribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents for three months from date of their subscription.

Raise clubs in every school district.

Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

Address

THE SUN. New York City.

Grant for 1884.

There are three ideas and three great divisions in the Republican party. There is the Maine division, the Ohio division, and the Imperialist division. There is the Maine idea, the Ohio idea, and the Third-Term idea. The Maine idea is the idea of BLAINE: the Ohio idea is the idea of HAVES, of SHER-MAN, and of GARFIELD; and the Third-Term idea is the idea of GRANT and CONK-LING. And the greatest of the three ideas and of the three divisions is the last. Yet the GRANT men were outgeneralled at Chicago, and beaten by the combined forces of Ohio and Maine; and the result was the nomination of Garfield, the weakest of all candidates who could possibly have been selected; weakest because repeatedly convicted of corruption before Congressional committees of his own party.

But mark the sequel: Only three months have passed, and what enormous events have occurred. Most conspicuous and instructive of them all are the election in Vermont and the election in Maine. The first is a Third-Term State, and its delegation at Chicago followed Mr. CONKLING in supporting Gen. GRANT. In the election the Republicans kept their own. The Third-Term idea still maintains its stronghold in the Green Mountains. But such was not the result in Maine. There the Republican opponents of the Third Term are overwhelmed in destruction. The dashing BLAINE is utterly submerged. He is carried out of sight almost. His white plume, torn, draggled, dishonored, will never more shine in the fore front of the battle. His faction. too, is crushed with him. The Maine division of the Republican party and the Maine idea are extinguished together. Body and soul, they perish in a common on

Next comes the turn of the Ohio division and the Ohio candidate. They, too, must be beaten and dispersed, so that the whole Re publican party shall consist of Imperialists, of Third-Termers, and GRANT and CONK-LING, two-in-one, Sultan and Vizier, shall bear undivided sway over them.

Before Chicago and at Chicago the Senator from New York declared that no Republican but Grant could now be elected President. The Convention would not hear him, and took the corrupt and hypocritical GARFIELD for its standard bearer. And now, shall the prophecy not be verified? Shall not GAR-FIELD and SHERMAN be crushed out together, and be laid in their political graves along with BLAINE and his lieutenants? The elections of October will serve to answer these questions. They will prove how far the policy of ruling or rulning has been applied and is to be applied in the manipulation of the Republican party by the selfish and domineering faction of which ULYSSES S. GRANT and ROSCOE CONKLING are the chiefs.

Pacts Versus Senator Conkling's Prognostications.

Here is a passage from Senator CONKLING's oration in the Academy of Music:

"Gen. Grant was elected President upon the resump tion platform, and in his in ugural declared that the debt must be paid, and a return to specie basis made as soon The South hated the Supreme Court, and was plan

ning to secure control of it, in order that the laws of the country might be construed for partisan purposes."

With his personal knowledge of the facts and his participation in legislation affecting resumption of specie payments, Mr. Conk-LING is the last man who should have provoked a full exposure of the disgraceful mode by which resumption was defeated and the Supreme Court was prostituted in the interest of two great corporations and of speculators in the secret. Aside from the Great Fraud of 1876, when the Presidency was stolen, this is the darkest page of our history, because it debauched the judiciary

In 1866 a Republican Congress, in which Mr. Conkling was a Representative, enacted that no vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, then consisting of nine Justices, should be filled until the number was reduced to six. Judge WAYNE died in July, 1867, leaving a Court of eight. On the 10th of April, 1869, little more than a month after GRANT was installed as President, another Republican Congress, of which Mr. Conk-LING was a Senator, reconstituted the Court with nine Justices, and provided that any of them who had served ten years, and had reached the age of 70, might be retired on full pay. This was the germ of the conspiracy which not long afterward was fully

Nine cases, involving the construction or constitutionality of the legal-tender clauses in the currency acts of 1862 and 1863, were then pending before the Supreme Court. Two of them were appeals from the Court of Claims. At the December term of 1867-68 some of these cases were argued and some were submitted. The two appeals were continued on an order of the Court announced by the Chief Justice, though not entered on the minutes, that the legal-tender question, so far as it might arise in them, would be argued in the other cases, by the decision of which they would abide,

The now well-known cases of HEIBURN

agt. GRISWOLD and BRONSON agt. RODES were especially assigned for argument on the first Tuesday of the December term of 1868-69, and leave was given to the Attorney-General to appear in behalf of the United States, and also to the counsel in other cases named, to argue any question in them common to them and to the two foregoing cases. The object was to cover the whole ground and to have every interest fully represented in the great argument, which extended over three days, wherein Mr.

EVARTS took part as Attorney-General. The great questions as to the appplicability of the legal-tender clauses to contracts made before the passage of the acts of 1862 and 1863, stipulating for payments in dollars, but not specifying coin, and as to the constitutionality of the acts if held to authorize satisfaction of such debts by tender of United States notes, after being considered for months, were determined, according to a paper prepared by Chief Justice Chase, on the 29th of January, 1870. Five Judges against three held that gold and silver were the only constitutional

legal tender. Thus, a return to specie payment was effected by a judicial decree, then supposed to be more binding and permanent than an act of Congress, because it was not subject to the caprices of legislation. Mighty benefits would have resulted, and ruin would have been avoided, had this decision been allowed to stand. It was overthrown by corruption, by corporate power, by a Republican President, through a Republican Senate and a Republican Court reconstruct-

ed to do the infamous work. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company had \$12,000,000 and the United Companies of New Jersey \$24,000,000 of bonds outstanding, al issued before the passage of the legal-tender act of Feb. 25, 1862, and therefore directly affected by this decree of the Court. More than two millions a year of interest were at stake, as gold was then selling at over twenty per cent. premium.

These companies entered into an agree ment with the holders of their coupons that

if the Supreme Court of the United States shall, within on rear from the first day of April, 1870 [mark the date] decide that all debts contracted in lawful money of the United States before the 25th of February, 1862, must be paid in gold, then the said company will, within twenty lays from the rendering of such decision, pay to the said holder, upon the surrendering of this memo

At that time JOSEPH P. BRADLEY was the attorney of and a stockholder in the Camden and Amboy road. He drew the agreement between the united canal and railroad companies substantially in the terms of the Pennsylvania corporation above cited. WM. STRONG was then a Judge of the State Court, was a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Central, and had long been its legal adviser. As a Judge he had rendered a declsion favorable to the constitutionality of the legal tenders.

STRONG became a member of the Suprem-Court of the United States on the 14th of March, 1870, and BRADLEY on the 21st of March, 1870. They were chosen by the corporations and appointed by GRANT for a purpose. They signalized their entrance into the Court by an indecent exhibition of zeal for their employers. BRADLEY went to Washington on the 22d of March, the day after his confirmation; he was sworn in on the 23d of March; he took his seat or the 24th of March; and on the 25th of March GRANT'S Attorney-General, AKERMAN, an ex-Confederate, moved that the two appeal cases from the Court of Claims, which had been ordered to abide by the decree in the other cases, and were therefore settled, be set down for argument, and that the legaltender question be reconsidered.

The next day, the 26th of March, was the regular conference day, and the motion of the Attorney-General was carried by the votes of STRONG and BRADLEY, in the face of the understanding that these appeals were included in the general judgment on the legal-tender question, and in flagrant violation of a rule of the Court. An order without precedent reopened the question, and, as the world knows, the solemn deof the highest judicial tribunal was re-

versed soon after it had been recorded The proof of collusion between GRANT and the corporations is not only furnished by the appointment of STBONG and BRAD-LEY, who were notoriously their creatures but by the action of his Attorney-General, who prepared the way for the consumma tion of the iniquity.

The return to specie payment was an accomplished fact on the 29th of January, 1870, and would have remained so but for GRANT'S Administration and the Republican party. Mr. Conkling must bear a full share of this responsibility, for he helped to pass the laws affecting the Supreme Court, he voted to confirm STRONG and BRADLEY, he was one of the pillars of Grantism, and he was the chief advocate of

third term at Chicago. The reversal of the legal-tender decision was a fatal blow at the prosperity of the country. It opened the doors to extravagance, venal legislation, corruption in office, wild excess, and every form of abuse. and was naturally followed by the cataclysm of 1873. The ruin of fortunes, the crash of enterprise, the collapse of industry, and the bankruptey of tens of thousands may be traced back to that cause due entirely to the party which has now

the audacity to ask continuance in power. Mr. CONKLING told the merchants of New York that "Gen. Grant was elected President upon the resumption platform." The record shows that GRANT packed the Supreme Court to defeat it. Mr. CONELING tried to alarm business men by telling them the South was planning to secure control of the Supreme Court in order that the laws of the country might be construed for partisan purposes." That is precisely what he and his party did when they de graded the Court and made it an instrumen of stock jobbery for the profit of powerful

The Old Dominion All Right. The peculiar political situation in Virginia naturally attracts attention. It has attracted the Times'. Yesterday our Republican contemporary not only printed a long letter from a correspondent who has been investigating on the ground, but also devoted a leading article to the consideration of his discoveries. It thinks it sees in what has happened and is happening in Virginia the beginning of a political revolution that spread to other Southern States, to wash out the color line, to divide the De mocracy, and so to split up the solid South The immediate result may be of no advan-

tage to the Republican party," it says. This last remark will not be relished by the Republican gushers who are claiming Virginia for GARFIELD. It will "throw a coldness over the meetin'." But it does credit to the political sense of our contem-

settled; in fact, that those differences are purely local in their bearings and can only be local in their effects."

The correspondent thinks this is bosh. It is possible, however, that the Virginians themselves may know more about Virginia politics, and especially about their own feelings and intentions, than he does,

We repeat that the Democrats of the other States need give themselves no especial concern about the Old Dominion. She will give a proper account of herself in November.

The Presbyterian Council.

The Presbyterian Council which meets in Philadelphia this week will be a fine-looking body, so far as the outward man is concerned. The delegates are, as a rule, men who have reached the time of gray hairs in comfort and honor, surrounded with the good things of this world, esteemed and reverenced by their neighbors, and content with themselves. Some of them are styled scholars; all have had what is called a liberal education, know more or less Hebrew, and read the Reviews. If the Scotch dele gates are not so handsome as their American brothren, they make up in intellectuality

what they lack in physical beauty. The programme of the Council promise well. Many papers are to be read on interesting topics by professors and pastors whose names are household words in all well-instructed Presbyterian families on either side of the ocean. The list includes theologians, metaphysicians, logicians, polished rhetoricians, and two or three natural orators. Considered as an intellectual entertainment, the Council will doubtless be a

In theory such a gathering of holy men commissioned from on high to save souls. ought to shake the city in which it meets as with a spiritual earthquake. It does not seem to be anticipated, however, in any quarter that this Council will shake the fat. self-complacent sinners and hypocrites of Philadelphia out of their carnal case and send them flocking into the churches to find out how they may escape the wrath to come There are a few things that seem to deserve the attention of the Council. It is asserted that, in this country at least, there are fewer conversions nowadays under Presbyterian preaching than ten, or twenty, or fifty years ago. This fact, if it be a fact, certainly merits the serious consideration of the Presbyterian preachers. Then, in several recent heresy cases the accused brethren have asserted that the old Pres byterian doctrine, as set forth in the Westminster Confession and Catechisms, is no longer held and preached in its purity and completeness by the great body of the Pres byterian clergy. This, if the accused breth-

ren are correct, is a peculiar state of things. Might it not be well, after all the learned papers have been read, for the Council to go into Committee of the Whole on these matters? If Presbyterian preaching is losing its efficacy, it would seem to be desirable to ascertain the cause. It would also seem worth while to settle the question whether the old description,

Orthodox, orthodox, Wha believe in Jons Knox,"

does or does not describe the Presbyterians of Scotland and the United States in the year of grace eighteen hundred and eighty

Conkling and Hayes.

In his oration of last Friday evening Senator Conkling took especial care to express his opinion respecting the contemptible character which the Fraudulent President bears in his eyes. The passage was the most striking of the whole speech:

"A candidate, if he be an honest, genuine man, will not seek and accept a party nomination to the Presi dency, Vice-Presidency, or Congress, and after he is elected become a law unto himself. Few things are more despicable than first to secure elevation at the hands of a party and then, in the hope of winning pretentious non-partisan applicate, to affect superior sanctity and meanly to imply that those whose support and confidence were eagerly and deferentially sought are wanting in purity, patriotism, or some other title to respect."

No doubt there is some justice in this criticism, bitter as it may seem. HAYES is just as despicable as Mr. CONKLING proclaims hlm. Indeed, he is much more so, since the treachery which the Senator attributes to him is as nothing compared to the greater treachery he has perpetrated toward his country. The man who takes and keeps the office of President, knowing that he was not elected to it and that his title rests exclusively in fraud, may also be guilty of any number of petty offences. But of them history will take but slight notice, and will reserve all her vengeance for his one supreme deed of treason and of shame.

But if HAYES proved recreant to the Republican party "in the hope of winning pretentious non-partisan applause," did not GARFIELD do the same thing in the same hope and at the same time? Nay, was not GARFIELD the agent and go-between and adviser of HAYES from the commencement of the transaction to its end? Mr. CONK-LING now claims to be the supporter of GAR-FIELD; would be also have claimed to be the supporter of HAYES if he had been taken up and nominated by the panic-stricken anti-Grant factions at Chicago? Perhaps the Senator will answer this inquiry in one of the speeches he is yet to make.

Mr. Conkling ought also to remember that he is peculiarly responsible for the officlal existence of the singular functionary who now occupies the White House. He knew that HAYES had not been elected. He knew it was all fraud and imposture. He knew the laws had been broken and that the inauguration of this man would be a deadly blowat the life of the republic-a blow quite as deadly as any that the rebellion had aimed, and even more dangerous. It was in his power to defeat the conspiracy and to stand forth as the first of citizens, instead of the most cowardly of partisans. He entertained the purpose; but when the hour of trial came, he was not equal to it. He was absent from the roll call. The expected patriot had shrunk from the historic scene and so the villainy was consummated. Mr. CONKLING had turned his back upon the one peerless opportunity of his career, and the wretched HAYES was allowed to take the oath of office.

We submit that it does not well become the Senator, who at such a moment was thus found wanting, to speak in prepared discourses with too sharp condemnation of the creature whose power of deserving any such minor blame is thus due to the Senator himself.

Mr. MANYPENNY says that the Ute Indians will expect during the present autumn the \$75,000 due them under the new treaty. It would be well worth noting how many inducements, first and last, have been held out to the Utes, as considerations for the treaty, which will not be fulfilled.

Three and a half million baths, or thereabout, have been already taken this season a the public bath houses. What other city institution can show as great a yield of pleasure.

remember rightly, that the Boston Journal spoke of the Maine election as "the small But Run in the East." There seems to be a diversity of opinion among our esteemed Republican contemporaries as to what has happened to their party up in Maine.

The weather yesterday was perfect, and after the hours of sunshine had passed the full moon was in the sky. It was a rare day in September. Lovers, in both city and country, must have been charmed by the charms of the weather. At no place in the city can such a day be better njoyed than at our greatly neglected Battery. In the rural districts there are reminders of a speedy closing of this delightful season. We behold the autumn coloring of the maple, the opening of the chestnut burr, and the corn of the thousand fields in shock. By and by the cold rains and nipping frosts will make the rustic regions less fascinating than they are now.

Small boat foolishness has now found o odgment in the German mind. Not to be outdone by the adventurous Yankee salts who have been sailing back and forth over the Atlantic in cockle shells, sundry Berlin mariners are to ome to America on a Spree sailboat, by way of Hamburg and Liverpool, and, if not drowned in the attempt, to return by way of the West Indies and Lisbon. This stupid piece of rashness has not even the merit of originality.

The free ice water fountain and free ice water cart of the past summer are to be succeeded, it is said, by a free coffee cart, during the winter, for the needy. This experiment is more doubtful than the others. A street preacher is to try it. If he undertakes to thus preach the gospel of coffee to the poor, at least let it be s pure and unadulterated gospel.

The imperial hatt which the Sultan last week clapped on Kapri Pasha, extinguishing him, and then on SAID Pasha, decorating him as Prime Minister, was perhaps intended to produce some conjuror's change in Turkish affairs. But in point of fact the reconstituted Cabinet has not been able to do a whit more than its predecessor toward making the situation less perlious.

So far as national politics go, LAPAYETTE S. FOSTER, who died yesterday, has been dead this dozen years past. Yet for twelve years he represented Connecticut in the Senate of the United States; in his second term that body chose him as its presiding officer; and during the last two years of his service only a single life-that of Andrew Johnson-stood between him and the chair of Washington, Jackson, and Lincoln. A lifelong Republican, he shared the disgust with which so many of the older party leaders regarded the GRANT administration, and his last appearance in politics was as a Domocratic and Liberal Republican candidate for Congress in the New London District, six years ago.

CUTNOSE, BEARDY, ONE ARROW, and ONEIRAWA were lately tried in Manitoba for steading and killing cattle, and then resisting arrest. They pleaded that they were starying from want of promptness in the Government's annuities, and took these cattle, thinking them assigned for their relief, and with the expectation of having them charged against their account. It is creditable to the local sense of justic that in the case of all but ONEIRAWA the charge was held to be not sustained. This was better than shooting or hanging the Indiana for obeying the first law of nature, in red men

SPORTS OF THE DAY.

The Merion Cricket Club, a local organization of Phildelphia, which defeated the picked players of all Canada, with eight wickets to spare, may be said to have carried off the honors of the past week's annual interna-tional cricket tourney. The United States team proper would, from appearances, have gained equal honors had t been able to finish the match which, for lack of time became a draw. But only in the dim future, probably, will it become the rule instead of the exception to begin great cricket matches early enough in the morning, and o make lunch hours sufficiently brief, to finish them in

To-day a croquet tournament is to begin on the group f the New York Club, which have been carefully preared for the purpose. Players from the Eastern States and from Philadelphia and New Jersey are expected to compete. There are signs that croquet has seen its besidays, great inroads on its ouce overwhelming popularity laving been recently made by lawn tennis.

Two wonderful performances made Saturday a da memorable in the history of the turf. One was the great four-mile heat race of Ferida at Sheepshead Bay, beating by a quarter of a second the best time on record in such a race—the fastest till Saturday being the 7 minutes 23% seconds of Lexington in his race with Lecompte, twentyfive years ago, at New Orleans. For a quarter of a century Lexington's name has occupied the place of bono in four-mile heats; henceforth it gives way to Perida's Maud R. at Chicago-a mile in 2 minutes 10% seconds. Thus the previously unparalleled 2:11% of St. Julien at Hartford is beaten, and the king of the trotting turf i once more deposed for the queen. St. Julien now mus once more deposed for the queen. St. Julien now must decide whether the season shall end with this record against him.

Pegram and Howard, who left Hoboken on the Bremer sts. Yet their records are both better than Rowell's and sufficient to justify their present enterprise-Pe gram's, 543% miles; Howard's, 534%.

Bibby and Bauer, who have long been, or have proessed to be, anxious to test their relative merits in Grace-Roman wrestling, have at last got through contest, and will struggle with each other this week.

Byrne, who won the late race in Chicago between men and horses, has added himself to the list of superior pedestrians. His score of 541 miles in six days is exceed ingly good; in the remaining half day he evidently did not exert himself much. Hyrne has walked in this city and clsewhere, but usually with little success.

A Venerable Patriot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Simon Knowles, a boy of 95 years, called at the rooms of ou. Hancock and English club and signed the roll this after oon. He gave the following interesting facts of his lif-He was born at Haddam, Conn., in 1786. He served i the War of 1812 in a company of Connecticut artillery, commanded by Capt. Amazial Bray, for which he re-

commanded by Capt. Amazini Bray, for which he re-ceives a pension.

He cast his first vote for Madison in 1808, and has voted the Democrate tecket every year since, except in 1840, when he voted for Harrison. White greatly admiring Harrison, he says the course of the Whig party made him sick, and he has never since repeated the experiment of voting against the Democrats. He believes himself to be the oldest Mason in New York, having joined the order in 1867.

In 1807.

Mr. Knowles is as lively as a man of sixty, reads without glasmes, and in May last built one hundred rods of fence without help. He hopes to live long enough to vote for Hancuck for a second term.

W. M. MERRAY.

DRIM, Sept. 10.

A Remark that was Overheard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Have the Republicans made up their minds to put Garfield in at all hazards? I heard a Republican remark last night: "Wait till they work the raise of three in Mains and then see who is elected." who is elected."
I am a Republican myself, but I cannot vote for a party
that will attempt to subvert the rights of the people.
A LISCOLS MAS.

The New Danish Minister.

Carl Steen Andersen Bille, Minister Resident Denmark to the United States, has engaged passage n the steamship Adriatic, which will sail from Liver on the steamship Adriatic, which will sail from Laverpool on Tuesday next. A reception will be given him
soon after his arrival in this city by Gen. C. T. Christensen and other residents of Danish birth or dexcent. Mr.
Hille's predecessor, the Count. Herermann-Lindencrous,
will probably attend the reception. The new Minister is
a vestran iournalist, and his paper, the Pagidard, gasto be the leading organ of the kingdom. He has been a
member of the Danish Parliament. He has written soone
charming books of travel. He was the trusted friend of
Hans Christian Andersen and one of his literary executors. Mr. Bille is about 50 years of age.

Michael Davitt in California

San Francisco, Sept. 19 .- Michael Davitt, the CAN F MANAGEM, SEPI. 19.—Michael Davill, the Irish actiator, arrived at Oakland last evening and was escorted through the principal streets by a torchildat procession to Germania Hall, where an address of well-come was delivered by Mr. Nolan to which Mr. Davill replied in a telling specia. Col. Bean presided. There was much enthusiasen.

An English View of American Cheese. From the Lowley Times

The Americans cat very little cheese themthat both the Funders and the Readjusters "profess the most hearty loyalty to the Democratic party, and declare that their differences relate only to the manner in which the State debt in Virginia shall be "somewhat" the first battle of Bull Run. It was only last Friday morning, if we last content with the state of the same quality, and it is not one likely to find favor at an English hinch or dinner table. The cheese factory can only hit a fair average of richness, and miss produced in the North by the first battle of Bull Run. It was only last Friday morning, if we last content was a substitute of Bull Run. It was only last Friday morning, if we last content was a substitute of Bull Run. It was only last Friday morning, if we last content was a substitute of Bull Run. It was only last Friday morning, if we last content was a substitute of Bull Run. It was only last Friday morning, if we last content was a substitute of Bull Run. It was only last Friday morning if we last content was a substitute of Bull Run. It was only last Friday morning if we last content was a substitute of Bull Run. It was only last Friday morning if we last content was a substitute of Bull Run. It was only last Friday morning if we last content was a substitute of Bull Run. It was only last Friday morning if we last content was a substitute on the same quality, and it is not one lakely to find interest the only and very successfully instituted in this part of the world. All their three is on the server attempts completely and very successfully instituted in this part of the world. All their three is on much the same quality, and it is not one lakely to find instituted in this part of the world. All their three is on the case the world. All their three successfully and the same quality, and it is not one lakely to find instituted in this part of the world. All their three successfully and the same quality, and it is not one lakely to find instituted in this part of the world. All their three successfully and the same quality and the same

A GREAT CONFIDENCE SCHEME.

In view of the almost total failure of crops in Kansas, west of longitude 98° 30', extending westward through Colorado to the Rocky Mountains, the attention of would-be emigrants from the Eastern States is once more called to the condition of affairs in that region. The fact that the land west of the 100th meridian is unfit for agriculture, by reason of the climate, has long been known. Almost without exception, the disinterested men of intelligence who know the facts concerning the climate have repeat-edly warned the people that disaster would inevitably overtake any and all hopeful agriculturists who ventured to turn over the buffalo grass sod, and strove to make a home in the land that nature had set apart for a grazing region. That many thousands of people have settled there is true. It is also true that they were induced to settle in the arid zone by the statements made in the widely circulated pamphlets issued by the railroads owning the alternate sections of land for twenty miles on each side of their roadbeds.

The Pacific railroads are managed by intelli-

gent, educated men. The directors knew the facts concerning the climate west of the 100th meridian. They knew the American desert was a reality. It is not a desert of shifting soil. where columns of sand march in stately order over barren wastes; but it is a waterless desert of porous soil, scantlly covered with bunch and buffalo grass, where rain seldom falls, and where the hot winds ceaselessly chase each other during the summer months from the Staked Plains of Texas to the timber line north of the Saskatchewan. The railroads insignated in their circulars that there had been a change in the climate of western Kansas; that cultivating the soll would produce rain; that the planting of trees would produce rain. In one instance it was gravely announced that the valley of the Arkansas was subject to sub-irrigation that would almost necessarily produce crops, even if the season were dry. The sole purpose in issuing these circulars was to induce men, ignorant of the facts concerning the climate, to settle in a country where the Boards of Direction knew it was impossible for agriculture to succeed. The scheme of settling the lands along the 100th meridian is simply a skilfully devised plan by which the railroad companies are enabled to safely steal the hardcarned savings of laborers and mechanics-to steal in railroad fares and in the first payments on such lands as they might buy, the railroad companies knowing that the other payments

would never be made. The fate of some of the credulous men who believed the statements made by the railroad companies can be plainly stated. Sixteen thousand persons, living in twenty counties of Kansas that are west of 98° 30' of longitude, must have aid extended to them or they will surely starve. Not a county in Kansas east of 98° 30' needs aid. Almost all that are west of that line must receive aid, or many of their inhabitants will suffer from hunger. The shortage in crops west of 98° 30' was almost

as great last year as it is this. The scheme by which these men were in duced to settle along the 100th meridian is a stupendous confidence game, worked by the Boards of Direction of the Union Pacific. the Kansas Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Companies, which enabled them, by a skilful use of the homestead laws as a lever, to prysmall farmers in the East-ern States out of their ancestral homes, and load them on cars that were rolled westward to the arid lands, where the settlers were speedily reduced to poverty and want. Any man who has been induced by the railroad companies to enter the region west of 99 degrees of longitude has been defrauded. The theft committed by the railroad companies has not been as bold as if they had sent their agents armed with clubs to the houses of their victims, and had them knock the poor men senseless to the floor, and then rifle their pockets. But it has been much more disastrous to the possessors of a few hundred dollars they schemed against than the bolder wrong would have been, as the men have been induced to go far from their homes and friends into a land where they were unable to procure work of any description; where they found that they could not produce sufficient crops on their land to keep want from the doors

of their dugouts. These heartless corporations have played on the great quality of civilized man, the desire to aid, protect and advance the welfare of his offspring. They, taking advantage of this noble human passion, sent their lying agents and their lying pamphlets into contented Eastern communities. They have induced men, by their fraudulent statements, to sell their little properties in productive Eastern states, and to expend the proceeds in railroad fares and in buying lands along the 99th and 100th meridians. They have pocketed the money obtained, and praised their land agents. If their agents could not induce a man to buy a piece of their land, the homestead laws were brought to bear on him, and the agents were praised for inducing him to settle on a piece of Government law . so that the road he settled alongside of uld earn a few dollars by transporting to market any surplus grain he might, by the accident of a wet spell, snatch from the devouring breath of the southwestern sirogeo, and in the extravagant freight charges on such small quantities of groceries and clothing as the family of the settler would necessarily use. No sum of money was so insignificant that these companies would ignore it; none so large as to make them hesitate to it. The poor mechanic who had saved a thousand dollars; the farm laborer who had but a wagon, team, and plough; Eastern and English capitalists; negro refugees from the South; any and every man who could eat, so that the roads could earn money by transporting food to them, were welcomed and sent West to the land of desolation, of saduess, of inevitable disaster, Their agents, not satisfied with cheating our people, gathered settlers from the frozen shores f the Baltic and from the steppes of Russia. Their agents are to-day in the Eastern States searching for poor men who have a few hundred dollars, to induce them to go West. If they succeed in enticing one of these to go beyond the ninety-ninth degree of longitude, they Our Government looks carelessly on while

have again committed a theft. this wicked scheme is worked. We have men who are devoted to thwarting the schemes of netty swindlers in the great cities. Virtuously the Post Office Department refuses to deliver letters to sawdust and counterfeit money swindlers, who try to relieve the naturally dishonest of a few dollars. The Government refuses to step between the rich, respectable members of a railroad direction board and their victims who are to be, who have been reduced to poverty and starvation. As these directors sit around the table during an executive meeting, do they never hear the despairing cries that resound along the frontier? Do they not hear the little children and women asking for food, and hear the fathers and husbands reply: "Wait, wait until the relief train comes in from Missouri and Eastern Kansas?"

The directors of these roads know that nothing has been raised on the frontiers this year. They know that for three years the settlers in some of the western counties in Kansas have not gathered the seed they cattered on the hot ground. They know that Missouri and eastern Kansas have been, and are still, feeding a portion of the inhabitants of twenty counties in western Kansas-feeding the men, women, and children that were induced to enter the arid zone by their land agents. The general Government allows this vast confidence game to be worked to the profit of the railroads and the utter ruin and desola-tion of their victims. It is the most contemptible farceny, the most heartless crime of the age; and not a man in power raises his voice or lifts his hand to put an end to it. The end is

not yet. Jay Gould, who owns the Kansas Pacific Railroad, having a desire to figure before the American people as a charitable individual who has a practical sympathy with his victims has announced that he will supply the needy settlers living along his line of road with seed

wheat this fall; this seed to be repaid out of the bountiful crops to be harvested next year. It is always next year in the arid none. His writers did not publish the conditions on which the wheat is supplied. The seed is furnished to such men as can give secured notes, bearing seven per cent, interest, and having one year to run. In Kansas, secured notes mean notes secured by chattel mortgages on teams, crops, household furniture, agricultural tools, and any other personal property a man may own. So the charity of this arch absorber of property is simply a longing to get possession of the odd steers and the few apavined horse teams the settlers west of 98° 30' may still have in their possession. Jay Gould. during his Western trips, has probably seen the sun-warped agricultural tools and the cracked yellow pie-plates, the legless stoves, the rough, stools and tattered bed clothing that beautify the dugouts in the Kansas Pacific's Garden of Eden. Having seen this property, it is his nature to desire to own it. He will acquire it, with the aid of the secured notes he sells seed wheat for. Then follows foreclosure of the mortgages. Then avaunt, paupers! Look; the land is cleared of the first crop of victims. and Jay Gould is ready for the as yet unplucked second crop. This second crop will probably be recruited from the immigrants now flocking to our shores. He can supply these settlers with household goods and other personal property out of the stock he will collect when he forcloses the mortgages he is now obtaining. FRANK WILKEBON.

The Anti-Turkish Navel Demonstration. The present naval demonstration, though more than sufficient for bombarding Dulcigno, can hardly be considered as a very adequate representation of the naval prowess of the participants. The programme given by the Divitto, of Rome, the Ministerial organ, shows that England, Italy, France, and Russia contribute three vessels each : Austria, two : Germany, one

England sends the ironciads Alexandra, Temeraire, and Monarch. They are good ships, but only three out of many. The Alexandra and Temeraire are casemate ships, built of iron, respectively 325 and 285 feet long, 64 and 62 feet wide, about 27 feet each in maximum draught, and having respectively 9,492 and 8,412 tons' displacement. The Alexandra has 13% inches greatest and 6 inches least thickness of armor; the Téméraire has 12% inches ness of armor; the Téméraire has 12% inches greatest and 7 inches least thickness. Both have 5% inches backing for the armor. The Monarch is a sea-going turret ship, a trifle longer than either of the others and a little narrower, with about the same draught, and nearly the Téméraire's displacement. But she has only 8% inches greatest and only 5 inches least thickness of armor. All three vessels have high speed—the Téméraire 14% knots, and the two others about 15. The Alexandra carries two 12-inch and ten 10-inch Woolwich guns; the Téméraire, four of each calibre; the Monarch, four 12-inch, two 2-inch, and one 7-inch.

guns: the Tombraire, four of each calibre; the Monarch, four 12-inch, two 9-inch, and one 7-inch.

Italy is represented by the Palestro, Venezia, and Venetta. The two former, the principal ones, are 265 and 250 feet in length, in breadth, and 25 in draught; they are of 5.780 and 5.700 tons displacement, and have a speed, respectively, of 12 and 13 knots. But the former has only 8% inches greatest and 6 inches lenst thickness of armor, and the latter has only 6 and 4 inches; each has about two feet of wood backing. The Palestro carries one 11-inch and four 10-inch guns; the Venezia, eight 10-inch and one 9-inch. These are powerful ships; but they are enormously inferior both in armament and armor to Italy's Duillo, France sends the Friediand. Suffren, and Hirondelle. The latter is an old-type wooden steam cruiser, of a thousand tons. The two former are fighting ships, of 8.164 and 7.360 tons, casemated, with 6 inches least and, respectively, about 10 and 8 inches greatest thickness of armor. They have the good speed of thirteen and fourteen knots. The Friedland carries eight 10% and eight 5%-inch guns; the Suffren carries fourteen guns, of which four are 10%-inch. They are both good representatives, but not the most formidable, of the French navy.

Austra's Prinz Eugen and Kalser are case-

tives, but not the most formidable, of the French may.

Austria's Prinz Eugen and Kaiser are casemate frigates of 5.810 and 3.550 tons, 6¼ and 8 inches greatest thickness of armor, and 12½ and 13 knots speed. The Kaiser carries ten 9-inch Armstrongs, and the Prinz Eugen carries eight 8½ Krupps. Russia's contribution is the Askjold, Svettana, and Elborus. The latter is a small baddle genboat of the Black Sea fleet; the other two are of the Baltic fleet. The Svettlana is a frigate of 3.202 tons and eighteen guns; the Askjold, a corvette of 2.402 tons and fourteen guns. Both are unarmored, but Russia has many armored vessels, some of considerable size and power. Germany, also, has powerful ironelads, but according to the Diritto's stalement, is to be represented only by the Victoria, which is a second-class wooden corvette of 1.760 tons, but having high speed.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In to-day's on to published an account of a strike of the grain ele water men. Instead of the election being to having non-association men work, it is that the association will not allow its own members to be discharged in order to make room for non-association men. The facts are that two non-association men had been working for some time for the International Elevator Company, and ere discharged by the superintendent for bad conduct. were discharged by the superine needs for one conduct.

Afterward two union men were placed at work in their
stead, and worked acceptably. The discharged men
called on the President and informed him they had been
discharged to make room for union men. The Fresident
caused these men to be reinstated, and discharged the
union men.

caused these men to be reinstated, and discharged the union men.

In the published article the grain is spoken of as being is down and a set of the grain is spoken of as being is down and article the most appearanced in bulk." Stowing in bulk requires the most experienced men and much more care than if in sacks. Your informant makes a great mistake in saying that the men employed in this business can make \$18 per week. A man who could make any such wares the year round would consider himself happy. Deducting the expenses, car fare, &c., that must be incurred in going to aim from work, the average of pay is not 20 cents bor hour. In fact, the men of every "gang" must gay the wages of a man hired by the company out of their own ware.

The Executive Committee of the Grainmen's Pacteority 1900.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10. School Teachers and Saleswomen.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's few I see that the Manhattan Railway Company have made arrangements to furnish all female school eachers with tickets at the rate of five cents

teachers with tickets at the rate of five cents.

It is a shame that such a discrimination is made against the working people. Why don't the company give as five cent fares until 8 o'clock, day and might, for the heneft of the young ladies who work hard for a living Wemnen school trachers receive from \$500 a year up to \$2,000. The poor young ladies who work in stores receive much less than the most poorly paid of the teachers, and yet are compedied to pay double tare company with them.

A New Sort of Barrels.

From the Detroit Tedams.

The body of the barrel is all made in one piece, from course wood prip. The pressure to which it is subjected is 400 tons. The heads are made of one piece in the same way, and when put together the barrels are exceedingly light, strong, and satisfactory every way. There are two kinds, one for truit, flour, and other dry substances; the other for oil, lard, and liquids of all sinds. A flour barrel made in this way and their can be dropped from a wagon to the pavement without injury. Fruit packed in these receptacles keeps longer than when put up in the usual way, being dry and excluded from the six. The barrels for liquid sintances are made by subjecting the first torm to a simple process, and oil can be kept in them without any leakage. The saving in cost is about fifty per cent. From the Detroit Tribune,

J. Blamenberg.—You will be a legal voter in November.
J. Elders.—Apply to John Tyler Kelly, the Mayor's R. J. B -A Chinaman may become a naturalised Amer-

J. Berg. - A man born in the United States of German parents is an American. A Brown -- You will avoid disputes with election in-pectors by getting a certalicate of naturalization. J. B.—You cannot declare your intention to become a citizen until you have lived three years in the country. citizen until you have lived three years in the country.

Inquirer.—You have lost your vote by moving from
New Jersey. the law of New York State making one
year's residence therein a prerequisite to voting.

J. F. Hart.—You can vote in Brooklyn. The law requives a residence of one year in the State, four months
in the country and thirty days in the election district in
which the vote is offered.

Linden, N. J.—If you came to this country under is
years of age you can obtain a naturalization ceruificate
by showing to a court of record by one witness that you
have lived five years in the United States.

A. B. C.—You can 'quin a Democratic association in the

A. R. C.—You can join a Democratic association in the Twentieth Assembly District by applying to Dr. Feedore Micraon of the Irving Hall Democracy, or ex Alderman Michael Thomas of the Taminany organization. Young Citizen -If you are a soldier you may yote in the place where you entisted. The constitution provides that a citizen shall not lose his residence by reason a absence in the service of the United States or the State Government.

Innishiling.—You can obtain a certificate of naturalisation by applying to any court of record, and proving to some witness that you have lived five years in the United states. You need not take out first papers, as you were miler is when you can to this country. Ex-Soldier .- You could probable vote an your father's apers, but you will avoid difficulties which might be put

Best rapers.

Robert Levy.—As you were under 18 years of age when you arrived in this country, you can get your certificate of naturalization without first declaring your intention to become a citizen. You will, however, have to prove to the Court's satisfaction, by one witness, that you have level five years in the country and were under 18 or your arrived.

your arrival.

A stubben cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies may be thoroughly sured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an efficacious medicine in tronchial and pulmenary disorders.

BUNDEAMS.

-Dammit is a post office name in Sevier

"Ebelgeg"-that's the way that Judge Scott says Jacob Kleinhaus of Millions, spells, applicated. -The Rev. M. H. Wilson, Methodist, of

Parsons, Kansas, has been expelled from the ininistry for immoral conduct. -Partridges have not been so scarce for

ny years in London. Well-grown young birds are wid at \$1.75 per brace. The railroad up Vesuvius has done such

a flourishing business since its opening last spring that the value of the stock has increased flity per cent.

—The Rev. Mr. Maconochie, the noted ritualist of London, will be present at the opening of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in this city. -Teresa Tua of Turin, a young girl of hirteen, bore off the first prize as a violinist at the Paris Conservatory last year. She has been offered \$40,000 for

a five years' tour through the United States.

—Italian laborers at home and abroad stick to their national diet of bread, macaron, and fruit, with an occasional dish of ment. In Italy this diet is based on necessity and abroad on common

-The Revue des Deux Mondes, founded fifty years ago, and to-day the principal review in France failed to pay during the first twenty years of its career it now numbers 20,000 subscribers at \$10 a year. -Salvini, the Italian tragedian, has for

many years taken lessons in English in order to be able to interpret Shakespeare in the original text; but bo says he despairs of ever playing in English on the -The Pope's new journal and organ, the Aurora, started at Rome, Jan. 1, 1879, has reached a cir culation of 5,0% and is now considered firmly estab-lished. It is contributed to by personages in the Vaticaa, —A young wife remonstrating with her

husband on his dissipated habits, was answered: "I am like the prodigal son, my dear: I will reform by and by," "I will be like him, too," she said; "I will sriss and go to my father." -Mr. Stotesbury is an old man, and Mr.

Befrom is a young one; but when Mr. Befrom undertook to publicly cowhide Mr. Stotesbury, in Philadelphia, Mr. Stotesbury threw Mr. Befrom down and pounded him until he cried " Enough !" -An Indiana evangelist known as Father Biake has wealth and considerable skill as a painter, and he devotes both to ornamenting rocks and inners with scriptural injunctions. He travels far and wide

with his paint pot and brush. -The Marquis of Bute, who has just reurned from his villa in Jerusalem, intends to est Roman Catholic monastery for English monks on the

property. Plans are in preparation by the architect of the new Brompton eratory, the cost not to exceed \$25,000. -The largest cotton mill in the country has just been opened at Willimantic, Conn. It is only one story high, but covers a space 820 feet by 174, all of which is in a single room, lighted at night by 51 electric burners. Eighty thousand persons could stand at ones in this building.

-Mr. Warton, a Tory member of Parliament, writes to the London Pines that during a recent di vision of the House of Commons he was sleeping so soundly that he did not bear the question put by the Speaker, and upon being aroused to vote he got into the wrong lobby and voted with the Liberals.

-In future, newly created titles in Italy will have to be paid for Some of the nobility object, like old Marshal Bugeaud, who when created a duke by Louis Philippe at the close of the Morocco war, scenned the honor, but when the fees were demanded, said: "Pas un rouge liard." Not a red cent. -Prince Napoleon, or Napoleon V., ac-ompanied by his two sons, is visiting the Princess Clo-

tilde, his wife, at Moncatieri, near Turin. Or late years the couple have been extranced, but a reconciliation has now been effected, and the meeting of the entire family at the Turin station the other day was very cordial. -At a recent anniversary celebration of the battle of North Point, near Bultimore, ten of the sixteen survivors marched in the procession. Their acce

ranged from 83 to 95, and the chiest carried the hig which they defended—the identical one which, on that ccasion, incited Key to write "The Star Spangled Bauner. -Charles Calvert was for fifty-four years a clerk in the War Department at Washington. Recently, when he was 78, he was dismissed. It is said that he was still able to perform the duties of the position, which

was not a very important one. At any rate, he felt that his removal was an injustice, and the blow soon made him invare. His death is now announced. -Charles Greenburgh loved the widow Cleveland, in whose boarding house he lived, at Norwalk Conn., but could not make her realize the fact. Alsei assuring her of his devotion again in vain, he seized a rope and ran to the woods. The widow gathered the neighbors and went in pursuit. They found him hanging to a tree. He recovered, however, and she, convinced

at last of his sincerity, has promised to marry him -An exasperating debtor at Redwood Falls, Minn., was bauged to a tree by a party of his creditors. When he was nearly dead, they lowered him and asked if he would pay. He feetly needed his head, but on recovering breath enough to speak he said that he had no money. Then they pulled him up again, and came nearer to killing him than before. This time had did not hesitate, but immediately satisfied their claims.

Some of the actors who have long been identified with single plays are now disposed to make new ventures. Joseph Jefferson, after making a fortune as Rip Van Winkle, has taken up It-5 Acres, in "The Rivals," Sothern would have appeared this season in a new chacter if sickness had not prevented, discarding the idmerative Desireary; and Frank Mayo, after drawing agreat deal of wealth for years from form from forten, has made what seems to be an equal hit as Fun, the Verginian,

-Commander-in-Chief of Heaven and Earth is the title which Aaron Davis has bestowed upon himself. He is variously regarded as a lunatic, a knave. and a divinity. Over a fundred persons holding the lat-ter belief have gathered around him in a colony at Walla Walla, Oregon. He is about to marry his son to his daughter, in obedience to a command which he says by has received from beaven, in order that a line of superior

rulers may be founded. His tollowers are service in their allegiance, and will hold no intercourse with outsiders. -A wealthy lady in Cincinnati, Mrs. M. L. Nichols, has become so absorted in fanciful decoration of pottery that she is having a kill built to be exclusively used by her in baking the colors on her artistic work. The money with which Mrs. Nichols is to build the kitinham been earned by herself. Her wares have been greatly admired for originality of design. Tiffany perchases many of her decorated vases. Besides building the kiln, Mrs. Nictions intends to charter a boat to bring her the Nichola intends to charter a boat to bring her the clays to be fashioned into pottery, and she is also to pur-

chase a steam stationary engine. -Aboy only 11 years old has been sentenced to death at Chiloden, Ga. His name is Clayton Hills-man, he is black, and his crime was the very brutal man-der of an infant, whom he was set to watch. The mother left them together while she took a nap. On awakening the baby was missing, and she thinkly found it in a well. Hillsman had thrown it there, after bounding it to death with stones. No motive for the deed, was brought out of the trial, and the prisoner would give none, though he confessed a premeditated homicide, and conviction was the only possible result. It is supposed that the sentence will be changed to imprisumment for life, on account of

his youthfulness. -Mr. Albert Wolff, the artist, denounces vehomently, in the Paris Figure, what is termed the "Journal des Modes," as an assemblage of conventionally dall and coarse engravings of costomes, and of a number of patterns not to be comprehended by the million. In such journals, which pretend to teach the art of adora-ing the fair sex to the very highest pitch of excellence of which the skill of the contamiers is susceptible, all it ugly and clumsy, and when a new fashion is brought under the notice of ladies the drawing depicting the novelty does not go beyond the half-inarticulate prattlings of art in its infancy. The ladies in the plate look like lay figures. and the children like dolla-

-The curé of Vergons, in the Basses Alpes, to show his disgust at the 14th of July being made a French national fete, rang a funeral dirac in his church carry in the morning, and when the indignant parishioners assembled in front of the marks, he appeared in a balcony with a revolver, and, after two shots in the air. pointed to the crowd and threatened to fire among them At vexpers there was another direc, and again the re-volver was produced. He was prosecuted for this achieve-ment. The Court, while representing his conduct, let him off with 100 france fine, as guilty of idegally carrying fire rms, but held it as an extenuating circumstance that he only meant to store his flock, not to burt, them. On the ther hand, a private soldier has just been sentenced by ourt martial in Paris to two years' imprisonment is shouling "Yeve is Commune" and "Down with the re-public" in the streets.

-During the draining of some huge carp points upon Count Schangetschi a scinte of Warmbrunt in Silenia, it was observed that from serve clinging to the backs of many of the larger carp. Now of the fish unit erulden were bind, the fregs' face feet beitte irmly fixed in the eye sorbets of their vacuum. The third pend keeper explained that the free, abject in hetriding the carp was to feed upon the al so frequently forms a sort of sponer creation the brade and backs of the older fish and once actic in their experie sent they specific succeeded in gauging their finny steeds, which when blinded being many taken cut for their field, so on perished of figures. How taking those voracious barrachians held on to their living makings was exemplated by the point master with peaked meacarp weighing two notifies and a fall and held it suspended in the air by one of the bind legs of a free perched upon its back in the manner space described. Carps thus freg ridden to death begin to then selles of the third day after the para-stical creaker has taken his sent, rapidly waste away, and generally the cutting fortught from the commencement of their marty dam-